

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Haiti
<b>Program Title:</b>	Economic Growth
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	521-001
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$13,391,000 DA; \$9,600,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	1997
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2006

**Summary:** USAID is improving the productivity and increase the income of small agricultural producers, and broaden the availability of credit and financial services to artisans, small entrepreneurs, and the productive sector as a whole. USAID is expanding its programs to generate short-term employment opportunities and incomes for vulnerable populations to contribute to an environment of stability in the early tenure of the new democratically elected government. Long-term agricultural development and sustainable economic growth continue to be hampered by Haiti's extreme environmental degradation. USAID is developing a new environmental and agricultural activity which emphasizes environmental protection and build on the successful income generating activities of the Hillside Agriculture Program (HAP).

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2006 Program:

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$1,911,000 DA; 9,600,000 ESF). USAID is expanding its programs to generate short-term employment for vulnerable populations and work to link these programs to longer term job creation. Programs are involving local government officials and local communities in setting local development priorities. Activities include production and marketing of handicrafts, solid waste management, recycling, and productive infrastructure rehabilitation. The program also provides targeted small grants to develop officials' and citizens' capacities for management, oversight, and service delivery. Principal implementers: Aid to Artisans, Pan American Development Foundation, the Haitian Environment Foundation, Development Alternatives Inc, and other contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$400,000 DA). USAID is initiating activities to improve the enabling environment for private sector competitiveness and investment. One element provides technical assistance and training to strengthen such key associations as the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association in order to enable them to serve as advocates for increased trade and investment. Principal implementer: contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$8,380,000 DA). Through the HAP, USAID is working to further expand market linkages in such exports as mangos and coffee as well as in such non traditional exports as yams and peppers. The program continues to provide technical assistance to hillside farmers to implement efficiency gains for agriculture and sustainable production, and a post-harvest processing aimed at reducing waste, saving money, and increasing farmers' incomes. The activity includes a natural resource management component which focuses on sound agricultural practices that promotes soil and water conservation, and greater energy efficiency. USAID is designing a new environmental activity to reduce the ongoing degradation of Haiti's natural resource base and maximize agricultural production. Areas under examination include sustainable reforestation, soil conservation, alternative energy source development and

conservation, cleaner production, watershed management, and production and marketing of high value crops, particularly environmentally-friendly high value fruit trees using a market-driven approach. USAID continues to support an early warning network for food security. Principal implementer: Chemonics, Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), and other contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

USAID is continuing to assist small-holder farm families in food insecure areas through P.L. 480 Title II funds. Activities under this program provide technical assistance to farmers to improve agricultural techniques, animal husbandry, and storage practices, as well as micro-credit, seed banks, and improved access to markets.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$2,700,000 DA). USAID is initiating a new micro-finance activity that provides technical assistance and training to further develop strong and sustainable micro-finance institutions to service Haitian micro-entrepreneurs. The new activity includes innovative programs to serve the poorest of the poor and the vulnerable to enable them to evolve to the point of being able to sustain micro-businesses. USAID also intends to continue its Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantee facilities through a development finance corporation, (SOFIHDES) and a local commercial bank (SOGEBANK) to stimulate increased lending to sectors such as agribusiness, communications, construction, and handicraft production. USAID is providing technical assistance and training to the lending institutions to improve their capacity to lend to the productive sector, and to the borrowers to enable them to better manage their businesses. Principal contractor is Chemonics; microfinance grantees and contractors to be determined through competition.

**FY 2007 Program:**

There will be no new obligations to this Strategic Objective. A new strategy will begin in FY 2007.

**Performance and Results:** The overall performance was generally positive in 2005. In terms of increasing agriculture sector productivity, USAID interventions helped to identify more lucrative marketing channels which enabled farmers to increase revenues in project assisted areas. Problems in the gourmet coffee sector and a reluctance on the part of farmers to invest resources in non traditional crops prevented USAID from reaching targeted exports.

USAID continued to strengthen microfinance institutions, resulting in 12 microfinance institutions now having reached operational sustainability, an important indicator of the long-term viability of the microfinance sector. Additionally, loan guarantee agreements initiated in 2004 with two financial institutions are now resulting in increased lending to the productive sector. Lastly, USAID extended its activities aimed at expanding and improving access to economic and social infrastructure in order to help stabilize the country. These new short-term job creation activities are providing useful public works and a monthly source of income to over 24,000 of Haiti's poorest citizens.

By program completion, a substantial number of Haiti's most vulnerable citizens will have received short-term jobs, enabling them to feed, clothe and educate their families. New markets for both traditional and non-traditional crops will have increased hillside farmers' revenues, and improved production techniques will have decreased their post-harvest losses. An increased number of firms in the productive sector, for the first time, will have access to credit. And finally, a greater number of small and micro-entrepreneurs will have established credit to enable their businesses to grow and to support their families.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-001 Economic Growth	DA	DCA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	16,355	222	92,603
Expenditures	9,164	0	87,636
Unliquidated	7,191	222	4,967
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	14,889	0	3,201
Expenditures	10,462	78	2,195
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>			
Obligations	31,244	222	95,804
Expenditures	19,626	78	89,831
Unliquidated	11,618	144	5,973
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	13,391	0	9,600
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>			
Obligations	13,391	0	9,600
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	44,635	222	105,404